



(NCTM)

2011

.....

.....

.....

.

.

....

.

...

.....

.....

.

.....

.

.....

.....

.

"

"

.

.

.

.

.

.

].

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

	:
1	1.1
9	2.1
12	3.1
13	4.1
14	5.1
15	6.1
	:
17	1.2
41	2.2
41	1.2.2
48	2.2.2
53	3.2

	:
58	1.3
58	2.3
59	3.3
59	4.3
78	5.3
80	6.3

	:
81	1.4
91	2.4
94	3.4
97	4.4
100	5.4
112	6.4
113	7.4
114	
127	

63	-1)			1
			(12	
69				2
75				3
76				4
77				5
78				6
82				7
		2000	NCTM	
84				8
	NCTM		(5-3)	
			2000	
86				9
	NCTM		(8 -6)	
			2000	
89				10
	NCTM		(12 -9)	
			2000	

91		11
92		12
	(NCTM ,2000) ()	
94		13
95		14
	,2000) ()	
96	(NCTM	15
98		16
	()	
100		17
101		18
110		19
111		20

127

Data analysis and probability (NCTM,2000)

132

(NCTM,2000)

Processes Standards for School Mathematic

143

148

150

(12 –1)

156

(12 –1)

111

1

(NCTM, 2000)

2011 ,

(NCTM, 2000)

)

-1)

(

. (12

.(12- 1)

) (12-9 8-6 5-3 2-1)

(

.

.

ABSTRACT

Analysis of statistics and probabilities in school mathematics textbooks in the Sultanate of Oman in the light of some of the content and processes standards of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM, 2000)

Huda Jabar Drib

Mu'tah University, 2011

This study aimed to detect the availability of the content and processes of mathematics standards issued by the (NCTM, 2000) on the subjects of statistics and probabilities in math textbooks in Omani schools (grade 1-12).

The researcher used a descriptive analytical research method. The statistics and probabilities topics included in math textbooks were analyzed by using two analytical tools, the first tool used for analysis of statistics and probabilities contents, and the second tool used for analysis of process standards. The validity and reliability were confirmed, and a sample of statistical units included in math textbooks was obtained.

The results of the study showed that the standards for statistics and probabilities are available at average level, and the level for each stage (1-2, 3-5, 6-8, and 9-12) ranged between medium and large. In relation to the processes standards, the results showed that the problem solving standard is available at medium level in all stages; while representations and connections standards were at High levels in all stages.

Based on the results, a number of suggestions and recommendations were made for the development of the contents of statistics and probabilities in Omani mathematics textbooks.

1.1

Gill,2004;)

.(Hoyles, Morgan & Woodhouse,1999

National Council of)

Teacher of Mathematics (NCTM

1989

.(Price,1995)

The History

.
of School Mathematics

1/5

1989

NCTM

.(Seeley,2003,972)

22-21

2001

.(2001

)

2004

8-5

"

"

)

.(2004

.

2000 NCTM .

.(McREL ,2009)

1968

A Guide "

Statistics by "

."to the Unknown

"Example

.(Holmes,2002)

. 1987

1989

.

2000

.

.(NCTM,2000)

.(Straf, 2003; Ball, Lubienski & Mewborn,2001)

.(Botula& Ford, 1997; Bloom, 2009; Long,1998; Ben-Zvi & Garfield,2004)
(Shaughnessy,2007)

.

Ideas and) " " (Latterell,2005; Gutstein, 2006 Zollman (Mathematical Process
.(& Mason, 1992, 359;

;
(Lescault & Julia,2002 ; Benak,2000; Stephani & Smith,2002
.(Lubienski,2002,338-365

Conceptual

Mathematical Reasoning

Development

Mathematical Connections

Problem Solving

Mathematical Representation

.(2002)

)

(

.(NCTM ,1989,1991,2000)

Gagne

Broner

.(Vermeer, Boekaerts & Gerald, 2000

(NCTM)

1989

.(Wilson ,1993)

)

.(Joyner& Brigh ,2001 ; Graham & Fennell,2001)

National)

.(Center for Education Statistics,2002

(NCTM,2000)

Eennell &) 1989

(Pape & Tchosschanov,2001 Rowan,2001

.(Dreyfus &Eisenberg,1996)

.(Cramer ,Post & Delmas,2002)

.(Murray & Gal,2002 ; Reys&lappan,2007)

"

"

(Taylor, 2002) .(72 :2004)

Eennell)

.(& Rowan,2001

)

(

(1989, 2000) NCTM

.

(American Statistical Association ,1991) .

"

.(P5) "

NCTM

"

(NCTM,1989,255) "

National Science Foundation(NSF)

Everybody

(K-8)

)

Mathematics

(

" (NCTM,2000)

"

National Science Foundation

.(Chavez & Lopez,2003,7)

(NCTM,2006)

.

2000

.

(2007)

NCTM

Educational Tasks

(National Council On Economic

.(Education,2007

NCTM

)

(

.

" " (2003)
" (Chandler & Brosnan, 1995,118)

2.1

(2004 2001 1993 1989)

)

.(2004

(12 -1)

)

.(2010

.(2001 Al-Shehri,2001; Omstein&Hankins,1993)

)

.(2002

.(Pickreign &Capps, 2000)

.(Martin & Berk,2001)

.(Kerrie,2003 2005 2005)
(2000 1989)

.

2003

"

.(TIMSS,2004 ,106) "
(2001)

2000

1989

.(NCTM Standards)

(NCTM,1989)

.2000 (NCTM)

:

.1

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

.2

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12-1)

.3

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

.4

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12-1)

3.1

.

.

:

1999

1997

)

.1

;2004

2001

2001

Graham&Fennell,2001; Joyner& Bright,2001; Tyson, 1998 ;Tate, 1994;
(Perrin, 2008; Westberry, 2000

.

()

.2

(Tarr &

(Shaughnessy ,2007; National Center For Education Statistic ,2002

.3

.(Martin & Berk; 2001)

(Shaughnessy, 2007)

()

.4

: **4.1**

(12 -1)

2005

(Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics,2000)

:

.1

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

.2

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12-1)

.3

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12-1)

.4

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12-1)

5.1

:

2000 NCTM
()

)

.(12-1)

(

:

"

(NCTM,2000)

.(NCTM,1989, 2) "

:()

()

.

:

"

"

6.1

:

2000 (NCTM)

.1

.

.2

.

(NCTM,2000)

.3

()

" (NCTM, 1989,214)

(NCTM,2000) ."

.

(NCTM,2000,182- 183)

.

.4

2010 - 2009

.

1.2

(NCTM ,2000)

:

:(NCTM)

National Council of Teachers

2000 (NCTM) of Mathematics

Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School

Mathematics

(Olson & Berk,2001;Ozgun-Koca,1998 .

.Schultz,2002)

2000

.(Alferd, Beverly & Stepelman, 2010,97) 1989 NCTM

NCTM, 2000, 2003)

: (10-24; 82-79,

.
: The Equity Principle .

.
: The Curriculum Principle .

.
: The Teaching Principle .

.
:The Learning Principle .

.
:The Assessment Principle .

.
: The Technology Principle .

” :

”(Alferd, Beverly & Stepelman, 2010,97)

Standards For School Mathematics

”

”(279 2003

(Carr & Harris,2001,184)

”(Weichel,2003)

”

.(P27)

(NCTM,2000)

:(NCTM,2000)

:(Standards for Mathematics Content)

:

1.	Numbers and Operation	:
2.	(Algebra)	:
3.	(Geometry)	:
4.	(Measurement)	:
5.	Probability:()	Data analysis and
		:

.

.

.

.

(Processes Standards for School

:(Mathematic

:

.1 : (Problem Solving)

.

.

.

.

.

.

.2 : (Reasoning and Proof)

.

.

()

.

.

.

.3 : (Communication)

.

.

.

.

.

.4 : (Connections)

.5 :(Representations)

.(NCTM,2000)

2000

.() 2000

:

(Nicely,1999)

:

.1

.(Chavez - Lopez, 2004 ;Issitt,2004;Tarr,Chavez,Reys&Reys,2006)

.2

.(Chavez-Lopez,2004)

.3

(Hiebert,2003;Oakes&Saunders,2004

Schoenfeld, 2001;Straf,200)

:

.

.

.(NCTM,2006)

:

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.(76 2001)

Pickreign&)

(Capps , 2000, 243

(NCTM,2006)

(2000)

(NCTM)

(Mathematical literacy)

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5
(2001)

" " 1986

(2001) (NCTM)

(NCTM)

Curriculum

1989

and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics

.(Olson & Berk,2001)

1993 1991

)

.(

2000

2000

(1989)

(Alferd, Beverly & Stepelman, (12 -9 8 -6 5 -3 K-2)

:

2010; McREL,2009)

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.(34 2001)

NCTM

2003

)

33

21

28

22

9

23

. 32 (NCTM,2000)
(2009)

. (9 -7) (6 -4) (3-1)
)

.(
) Mental Processes

.(

.

NCTM

NCTM

. (2004) 2004-2003
:(NCTM ,2000)

(Murray &Gal, 2002; Schield,2006 ; Watson & Moritz, 2000)

)

:

(17-16 2003)

:

.(

.1

.2

.3

.4

1970

16 – 10

16 - 5 " " 1982 14
 .(Holmes,2002)

1986

“ A Guide to the Unknown"

”Statistics by Example "

.(Holmes,2002)

(ASA)

(1986)

NCTM

Graham

1987

.(Watson,1998)

NCTM

1989

K-4

.(NCTM,1989,20)

:

(NCTM, 1989, 167)

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.10

.11

1994 1991 :

1995

1991

1992

Chance and "

11

1991

Data

20

Watson,)

.(1998

		1991	
1999			
			.(Miura,1999)
	1991		
American Statistical		NCTM	
		:	(ASA) Association
			.1
			.2
			.3
			.4
			.5
			.6
			.7
			.8
			.9
		:	
			.(ASA, 1991,5)
	(NCTM)		2000

„	
:	
.	.1
.	.2
.	.3
.	.4
:	
—	
.	.1
.	.2
.	.3
.	.4
.	.5
:	
—	
()	.1
.	
.	.2
.	.3
.	.4
.	
.	.5
:	
.	.6
.	.7

:

—

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.

.5

.

.6

.

.7

.

.8

:

.

:

—

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.()

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.10

.11

. .12

.13

.14

.15

. 2000 NCTM

) (12 -1)

.(2010

: :

.1

.2

:

.

.

.

.

.

: :

.1

.2

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

	:	:	
.			.1
.			.2
		:	
	.		.1
.			.2
.			.3
.			.4
.			.5
		.	.6
	:	:	
.			.1
.			.2
		:	
.			.1
	.		.2
	.		.3
	:	:	
.			.1
.			.2
		:	
	.		.1
	.		.2
	.		.3
	:	:	
.			.1
.			.2
		:	
	.		.1
.	—	:	.2
.			.3

	:	:	.1
		.	
	.		.2
		:	
.			.1
.			.2
	.		.3
	:	:	
	.		.1
	.		.2
.	—	:	.3
		:	
	.		.1
	.		.2
	.		.3
	.		.4
	:	:	
.(	)		.1
	.		.2
(	)		.3
	.		
.(	)		.4

	:	
.	()	.1
	)	.2
	.(
.		.3
	)	.4
	.(
	)	.5
	(
.		.6
.(	)	.7
	.	.8
	:	:
.	:	.1
	:	
	.	.1
	.	.2
	.	.3
	:	:
.		.1
	.	.2
	:	.3
	.	

• •

•

.1

.

•

•

.2

•

.

•

•

•

.3

•

•

.4

$$\vdots$$

.5

•

.

.6

.

.7

•

:(

)

.

.1

•

.2

•

.3

•

.4

.

.5

•

.6

:

•

.1

•

.2

.	.3
.	.4
.	.5
.	.6
.	.7
.	.8
.	.9
:()	
: :()	
.	.1
.	.2
.	.3
.	.4
:	
.	.1
.	.2
.	
:	.3
.	-
.	-
.	-
.	.4
.	.5
.	() .6

	:	:()	
	.			.1
	.			.2
	.			.3
	:			
	.			-1
	.			-2
	.			-3
	.			-4
	.			-5
	.	)		-6
	.		.(
	)			-7
	.	.(
	.			-8
	.			-9
	.			-10
	.			-11
		()	
		()	
			.	
		()	

2000 NCTM

2.2

" NCTM

:

1.2.2

" (2009)
(6-1)
" (NCTM)

() (6 -1)

2000 NCTM

)

NCTM

.(

•

" (2009)

"

•

(

)

•

" (2008)

."NCTM

•

" (2007)

."

.

.

" (2007)

." NCTM

(10 9 8 7)

.

(NCTM,2000)

()

.

" (2006)

."

.

.(NCTM ,1993)

.

" (2006)

."

(10 -1)

(NCTM, 2000)

(NCTM,2000)

" (2005)

."(NCTM)

" (2005)

."(NCTM ,2000)

%(50.72 -4.36)

%(62.19-)

·
%(65.79 -3.08)

" (2004)

· "

·
.%65.6 %71.8 %69 %62 :

·
" (2004)

· "

" (2004)

NCTM,)

." (2000

.

.(NCTM, 2000)

.

.(%71.43 - %57.14)

. %65.13

" (2001)

."

(NCTM,1989)

1999

2001 /2000

.

(12,5,4,3,2,1)

.

" (2000)

."

(NCTM ,1989)

.

" (1997)

."

)

.(

%62.5

:

%65.6

%71.8

.

" (1997)

."

:

.

:

2.2.2

" (Sorto,2011)

"

49

(NCTM ,2000)

)

(

)

.(

.

" (Hamburg, 2009)

"

2000

NCTM

(K - 12)

29

2000 NCTM

" (Polaki , 2006)

Lesotho

.(NCTM,2000)

"(Martin & Berk, 2001)

." 2000 NCTM

" (Pickreign & Capps ,2000)

(K-6)

"(NCTM,1989)

" (Nissen,2000)

.(NCTM ,1989)

(NCTM ,1989)

"

" (Kulm &Curtis ,2000)

,1989)

(NCTM

" (Li,2000)

"

. 2000 (NCTM)

" (Siepka ,2000)

" (NCTM,1989)

(3)

(3)

()

1989 (NCTM)

% 5

" (Long ,1998)

.(NCTM ,1989)

23

.

.

" (Hensey & Kent,1996)

.(NCTM)

(NCTM ,1989)

.

" (jiang, 1995)

." (NCTM ,1989)

(NCTM ,1989)

" (Gonzalez Gomez ,1994)

." (NCTM ,1989)

(- -)

:

" (Al - Tammar ,1991)

"

(NCTM ,1989)

1989

3.2.2

:

.1

(NCTM)

(NCTM)

.2

2007)
2001) (2006 2006 2007 2009
1997) (2005 ,
(2004 2004 2005 2004 1997
(2008) (2009)
, (Al-Tammar, 1991)

(Al-Tmmar 1991; Gonzales,1994;
Jetton,1991; Jiang,1995; Long.1998; Martain & Berk,2001; Nissen, 2000;
Pickreign & Capps, 2000; Sorto,2 011)

(NCTM)

.3

(NCTM) .4

.2000 1989

Pickreign & 1999 1989

.(Capps, 2000)

NCTM .5

2000 1989

, 2007 2008 2009, 2007 ,)

(2005 2006 , 2009 2001 2004

(Gonzalez, 1994; Jiang, 1995; Long,1999 Pickreign &

Capps,2000; Nissen,2000)

2004 1997)

(Martin & Berk,2001; Nissen, 2004 1997

2000; Sorto, 2011

(NCTM ,2000) .6

2006 2009) (2004)

.(Long, 1998 ; Polaki,2006 ;Sorto,2011,

.7

.

.(NCTM)

.8

(NCTM)

.9

2006 2009) .10
(Long, 1998 ; Polaki,2006 2001 2004

(2004)

(2001)
(11-6) 1989

(NCTM,2000)

- 11

Hamburg

(2009)

(Sorto, 2011)

.

-12

(2001) (NCTM)

. 1989

:

: **1.3**

(Content Analysis)

" (NCTM,2000)

) "

(220 2000

.

: **2.3**

.(2010 – 2009)

: 3.3

2010 – 2009

14

.()

: 4.3

:

:

.

)

:

.(

:

:

:

.

:

(12 –1)

2000

.

: ()

:

(NCTM ,2000)

.1

()

2004)

(K-2)

(2006

(8 -6)

(5 -3)

(12 -9)

.(34-32)

.2

(13)

()

.

.

:

.

:

(

)

(12-1)

.

:()
(NCTM ,2000)

()

.(2004 2007 2005)
:
) ()
.(23 -22) .(

(13)

()

.

) :

.(

()

(NCTM,2000)

)

(225 ,2004

(12 -1)

NCTM

.(NCTM,2000

.(1)

(1)

(12 -1)

22	7	10	2009 / 2
18	5	12	2009 / 3
27	6	17	2008 / 2
20	3	14	2010 / 2
28	4	17	2007 / 1
26	3	24	2010 / 3
36	5	19	2007 /
72	9	33	2008 / 1
46	2	17	2007 /
69	11	30	2007 / 5
94	9	37	2008 / 1 ()
-	-	-	2007 / 2 ()
80	4	34	2009 / 2 ()
74	15	45	2007 /1 ()

:

.

(NCTM,2000)

)

2004 2009) (

2001 2004 2004 2008 2005

(Hamburg,2009; Polaki,2006 2006 2007

:

:

.

.

"

()

"

.

"

"

.

K- 2

(18) 8-6

(16) 5 – 3

(9)

(20) 12 – 9

(3 2 1) (Likert)

.

:

(NCTM,2000)

K-2	:
=	:()
=	.
=	.
=	.
=	..
=	.
=	.
k-2	:
=	
=	
=	
=	
3-5	
=	
=	
=	
=	
=	
=	
3-5	:
=	
=	
=	
6-8	:
=	
=	

(NCTM,2000)

6-8

=

9-12 :

=

=

=

= :

=

=

=

=

=

=

= :

=

=

= :

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

= :

=

=

=

=

=

:

=

=

=

:

k- 2

3-5

=

=

=

6-8

=

=

=

=

=

9-12

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

=

:

"

(1997,118) "

()

. ()

. ()

:

.%93

.(Cooper, 1984)

$$100 \times \frac{\quad}{\quad + \quad} =$$

(2)

(2)

%0,93	%0,88	%0,91
%0,90	%0,87	%0,85

(2)

:

)

(

(16)

"

"

(3 2 1)

(NCTM ,2000)

. 1

:

.

.

.

.

.2

:

.

.

.

.3

:

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.4

:

.

.

.

"

"
.

(3 2 1)

.

.

(NCTM ,2000)

.1

:

:

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.2

:

"

"
.

(3 2 1) (Likert)

(NCTM ,2000)

.1

:

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.2

.

:

.

.

.

.

.

..

.

.

.

.

.
.
.
.
3.

:

(....)

:

()

(7)

(10)

(6)

%90

()

:

.%90

.(Cooper, 1984)
(3)

.

(3)

%0,89	%0,82	%0,85
%0,90	%0,90	%0,91
%0,93	%0,93	%0,92

. (3)

:

:

:

.1

(12 – 1)

.

.

%90

(4) (2006 2004)

:

(4)

(%0)

1

(%33.3)()

2

.(%66.6 -%33.4)

3

.(%66.6)

) : .3

% 90 (

)

: (2006 2004 2004 2005

: .

(5)

.

:

(5)

		(%0)
1	(%33.3)
2	(%66.6 -%33.4)	
3	(%66.6)

.

.

: (6)

(6)

		(%0)
1	(%33.3)
2	(%66.6 -%33.4)	
3	(%66.6)

:

.

: 5.3

:

:
(NCTM,2000)

.

:

:

. 1

) (NCTM ,2000)

.(

.	.2
	.3
.	
.	.4
$ \begin{array}{r}) \\ " \quad (\\ : \\) + (3X \quad) \\) + (1 X \quad) + (2 \times \\ (X \quad = \end{array} $	
.(100-2000,99)	
	.5
(1.74 - 1):	
. (3.0 - 2.5) (2.49 -1.75)	
	.6
.	.7
.	.8

6.3

.(100-99 2000) . (12-1)

)

.(Cooper, 1984) (

12 – 1 (– –) (NCTM,2000)

(. " :

1.4 :

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 – 1)

(NCTM,2000)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(7)

.(10)

)

(

(7)

.2000 NCTM

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

(7)

(2.67)

(2 -1)

(2.57)

.(3)

(8)

(5-3)

(2.13)

(5-3)

(2.09)

.(8-6)

.(2,2)

(8)

(5 -3)

2000 NCTM

)

x

(

.

x

.

x

.

x

.

x

.

x

.

X

.

x

.

x

.()

x

x

x

()

x :

x

x

x

(9)

(8-6)

(2.2)

(2.4)

"

" "

"

.

(2.00)

" "

"

"

.

(9)

(8 -6)

2000 NCTM

X

.

X

.

X

.

X

.

.

X

.

.

X

.

.

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

(12-9)

.(2.4)

(2.09)

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

.

"

(2.55)

"(

)

)

"

"(

"

(10)

.

.

"

(10)

(12-9)

2000 NCTM

x

+)
(

x

.()

x)

.(

x

.

x

(12-10)

x

(12-10)

X)

-

.(

X

.()
(

X

.() ()
(

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

X

[illegible]

X ()

X .

X ()

X ()

X .

: **2.4**

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

() (12 -1)

: (11)

(11)

<hr/>	
<hr/>	
40	2 - K
75	5 -3
124	8 - 6
363	12 -9
<hr/>	

(11)

(NCTM,2000)

.(12)

(12)

(NCTM ,2000) ()

()		()	
18	x	40	k-2
12	x	75	3-5
68	x	124	6-8
249		363	9-12
29			k-2
58			3-5
89			6-8
280			9-12
11	x		k-2
17	x		3-5
35	x		6-8
83	x		9-12
25		x	k-2
45	x		3-5
57	x		6-8
251		x	9-12
29		x	k-2
47		x	3-5
78	x		6-8
241		x	9-12

18		x		k-2	.6
51			x	3-5	
82			x	6-8	
280			x	9-12	
27			x	k-2	.7
52			x	3-5	
85			x	6-8	
251			x	9-12	
13		x		k-2	.8
32			x	3-5	
62			x	6-8	
143			x	9-12	
35			x	k-2	.9
42			x	3-5	
94			x	6-8	
246			x	9-12	
	x			k-2	.10
	x			3-5	
47		x		6-8	
25		x		9-12	

(12)

: (13)

(13)

10= 21 / 2.1	K-2
02.0 = 20/1	3 - 5
22/10 = 2.2	6-8
012.5 =25/	9- 12
402.2 = 88 /	

(13)

(2,2)

(2.5 – 2.0)

.

:

3. 4

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

: (14)

(14)

(NCTM,2000)		()	
)			
(
26()	x	k-2	.1
50()	x	3-5	
89()	x	6-8	
159()	x	9-12	
24()	x	k-2	
83	x	3-5	.2
83 ()	x	6-8	
) 129	X	9-12	
(
15	x	k-2	.3
69	x	3-5	
87	x	6-8	
289	x	9-12	
) 26			
(	x	k-2	.4
60	x	3-5	
88	x	6-8	
247	x	9-12	
29	x	k-2	.5
54	x	3-5	

92		x	6-8	
275		x	9-12	
	x		k-2	.6
9		x	3-5	
7		x	6-8	
(	) 2	x	9-12	.
25		x	k-2	.7
53		x	3-5	
87		x	6-8	
195(	)	x	9-12	.

(14)

:

(15)

(15)

2.3 = 16/7	K-2
2.57 = 18/7	3 - 5
2.71 = 19/7	6-8
2.71 = 19/7	9- 12
2.57 = 72/28	

– 2.3)

(15)

(2.71

(k-2)

.

:

4 .4

(NCTM, 2000)

. (12 -1)

: (16)

(16)

)
(

(,				
) 28	x	k-2			.1
(
() 55	x	3-5			
) 89	x	6-8			.
(
() 272	x	9-12			
24	x	k-2			.2
56	x	3-5			
90	x	6-8			
) 292	x	9-12			
(11,12					.
() 10	x	k-2			.3
32	x	3-5			
86	x	6-8			
281	x	9-12			.
34	x	k-2			.4
65	x	3-5			
92	x	6-8			.
217	x	9-12			

	)	x	k-2	.5
(
	)	x	3-5	
(
	)	x	6-8	.
(
	)	x	9-12	
(
		x	k-2	.6
		x	3-5	
				.
		x	6-8	
		x	9-12	

(16)

: (17)

(17)

$2.5 = 15/6$	K-2
$2.5 = 15/6$	3 - 5
$2.83 = 17/6$	6-8
$2.83 = 17/6$	9- 12
$2.66 = 64/24$	

(17)

$$2.66 \qquad (2.83 - 2.5)$$

.

5.4

}

.1

.{ (NCTM, 2000)

(12-1)

.

(18)

.(

)

(18)

2.67	9	3	2	2.57	7	K - 2
2.13	16	2.2	5	2.09	11	3 - 5
2.2	18	2.0	6	2.54	12	6 - 8
2.4	20	2.55	9	2.09	11	9 - 12
2.35	63	2.43	22	2.32	41	
3 -						*

(18)

() (K-2)

.(5 - 3) (8 - 6) (12-9)

(K -2)

.(NCTM,2000,108)

(Watson & Moritz,2000)

(Polaki,2005)

.

.

"

.

"

(Wonnacott & Wonnacott,1990,7)

()

"

"

.

.

(12 – 9)

20

2006 2001 2004)

(Al-Tammar,1991

(2009) .(5- 1)

-1)

-

(6

. - %66.6
 Polaki, Sorto,2011 2004 2009)
 (Long, 1998 2006
 2001)
 (2006
 .
 2006 2008 2007)
 (Bloom, 2009
) : .2
 (
 NCTM,)
 . (2000
 (12-1)
 (2.0) (2.2)
 .(12 - 9) (2.5) (5-3)

(Khasawneh,2000)

.

(Jitendra et al ,2005)

.

.

.

.

- 9 8 -6)

(5 - 3 K - 2)

(12

(Clements&Sarma,1997)

)

(Pugalee, 2005)

(

"

"

"

"

)

Hensey & 2004

1997

)

(

(Sorto, 2011 Kent,1996

Kulm &)

(Pickreign & Capps,2000 Curtis,2000

2004

)

2004

2004

1997

2004

(Gonzalez-Gomez, 1994 Jiang,1995

" .3

()

. "(NCTM, 2000)

(2.57)

(2.71 – 2.31)

"

"

.

(NCTM,2000,207-209)

"

"
.

.(Niemi,1996)

)

(Siepka,2000 Kulm &Curtis,2000 Al-Tmmar,1991 2004 1997

(2005)

.

(Sorto,2011 2004 ,)

.

.
 .
 ,
 ,
 .(Thompson,1999)
 (Jiang,1995 2004 2005 2004)
 .
 " .4
 ()
 . "(NCTM, 2000)
 (2.66)
 (2.83 – 2.5)
 "
 "
 (NCTM , 2000)

.
 .
 () ()
 .()
 .
 Siepka, Kulm & Curtis, 2000 2004 1997)
 (2000
 (2005)
 .
 (2004)
 (%63.94)
)
 (
 (NCTM ,2000)
 .(19)

(19)

2.5	2.3	2.1	2 - 1
2.5	2.57	2	5 - 3
2.83	2.71	2.2	8 - 6
2.83	2.71	2.5	12 - 9
2.66	2.57	2.2	

. (3.0 - 2.5) (2.49 - 1.5) (1.49 - 1):

(19)

)

)

(2005

2004

(

()

.

(NCTM ,2000)

.(NCTM,2000)

. 2000

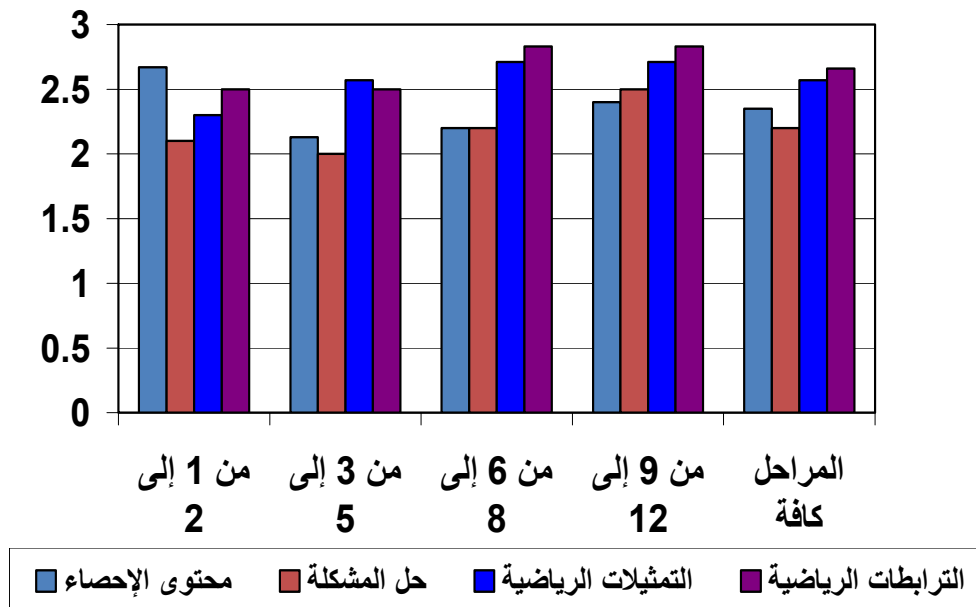
(20)

.

(20)

2.5	2.3	2.1	2.67	2 - 1
2.5	2.57	2	2.13	5 - 3
2.83	2.71	2.2	2.2	8 - 6
2.83	2.71	2.5	2.4	12 - 9
2.66	2.57	2.2	2.35	

(1)



: 6.4

:

.1

)

(

.

.

.2

.

.3

Exel;)

(Spss

(

)

.

.4

(

)

"

: -
 . (1) .(1997)
 : .(2001)
 .
 (2) .(2003)
 . :
 .(1999)
 .NCTM
 .281-251 () 2
 .(2007)
 (NCTM)
 .
 .(1997)
 :
 .
 .(2005)
 NCTM
 :
 . 27-26

.(2000)

. .

.(2001)

. 29-22 (') :

.(2004)

. **2000** **NCTM**

.

.(2009)

. ,

.(2008)

.**NCTM**

.

.(2004)

.

.

(1997)

.638-618 2

.

.(2005)

.(NCTM)

.(2007)

.NCTM

.329 – 309

12-11

: (1)

.(2003)

.(2008)

.NCTM

NCTM

.(2004)

.(2009)

.276- 244 (6)3

.(2004)

- - .(2004)

. :

.(2004)

. (NCTM,2000)

.

.(2001) .

.

.46-11 ()4

.(2002) .

5

.122-72 ()

: 1 . .(2000)

.

.(2004)

.

.(2000)

. : 2 .

.(2009)

.

.

.(2003)

3

.(2007)

.(2004)

, 2004 8-5

.(2006)

. 2006 (20 – 19) –
.(2002)

2000

.(2001)

21 1

.36-21 . 2001 22-
.(2006)

" .(2005)

.NCTM

: 2 (12-1) .(2010)

.(2009)

- Alfred S., Beverly S., & Stepelman, Jay (2010). **Teaching secondary mathematics: Techniques and Enrichment Units (8th ed)**. Columbus, OH: Merrill Prentice Hall. ISBN: 9780135000038.
- Al-shehri, T. (2001). **An analysis of mathematics textbooks used in Suidia grads five to eight, Unpublished doctoral dissertation** ,University of east Anglia
- Al-Tammar, Jasem (1991) .**The relevance of the 1989 National Council of Teacher of Mathematics Standards to long range planning for Mathematics education to elementary School level(k-4) in Kuwait**, Dissertations abstracts international , 1.52.
- American Statistical Association : The center for statistical education . (1991). **The quantitative literacy workshop manual Alexandria, VA: America statistical association.**
- Ball, D. L., Lubienski, S. T., & Mewborn, D. S. (2001). **Research on teaching mathematics: The unsolved problem of teachers' mathematical knowledge. In V.Richardson (Ed.), Handbook of research on teaching** (pp. 433–456). New York: Macmillan
- Benak , D.R. (2000).**An Analysis of math's instructional leadership behaviors among Indiana secondary school principals supportive of the implementation of the NCTM standards** , Ed.D, Ball State University ,AAT 3042271.
- Ben-Zvi, D. & Garfield, J. (Eds.) (2004). **The challenge of developing statis literacy, reasoning, and thinking**. Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Bloom. Valerie N. (2009). **An Investigation of the Relationship between Mathematic s Textbook Alignment Preferences, Mathematics Beliefs, Professional Development, Attention to the NCTM**

- Standards, an Teaching Experience**, Unpublished Dissertation Phd., College of Education of Ohio University.
- Botula, M.J., & Ford, M.I. (1997). All about us: Connecting statistics with real life. **Teaching Children Mathematics**, 4(1), 14-19.
- Carr, Judy F., & Harries, Douglas E. (2001) **Succeeding with standards: Linking curriculum, assessment, and action planning**, Association for supervision and curriculum development Virginia, USA.
- Chandler, D.G. & Brosnan, P.A. (1995) A comparison between mathematics textbook content and statewide mathematics proficiency test. **School Science and Mathematics**, 95(3), 118- 123.
- Chaves-Lopez, O. (2003). **From the textbook to the enacted curricular: textbook use in the middle school mathematics classroom**. Dissertations abstracts international, 64(07), 2415A. (UMI NO. 3099613).
- Clements, D. & Sarma, J. (1997). **This Much We Know Part 1 Mathematics**, Logo Exchange.
- Cramer, K.A., Post, T.R. & Delmas, R.C. (2002). Initial fraction learning by fourth- and fifth grade student: a comparison of the effects of using commercial curricula with the effects of using the rational number project curriculum **Journal for Research in Mathematics Education**, 33 (2), 111-144.
- Cooper, J. (1984). **Measurement and Analysis of behavioral Techniques**, Ohio, Charles Merrier, Co.
- Dreyfus, T. & Eisenberg, T. (1996). **On different facets of mathematical thinking, in: R. J. Stemberg & T. Ben-Zeev (Eds.), The nature of mathematical thinking**, (pp. 92-109), Mahwah, NJ, Erlbaum.
- Eennell, F. & Rowan, T. (2001) Representation : an important process for teaching and learning mathematics, **Teaching Children Mathematics**, 7 (5), 288-292.
- Gill, P. (2004). Mathematics. In J. White (Ed.), **Rethinking the School Curriculum: values, aims and purposes (pp. 104-116)**. Rutledge, London.
- Graham, K., & Fennell, F. (2001). Principles and standards for school mathematics and teacher education: Preparing and empowering teacher. **School Science and Mathematics**, 101(6), 319- 327.
- Gonzalez Gomez, R. M. (1994). **Descriptive study of verbal problems in selected Mathematics text books at high school**. Dissertation Abstract International. 54(9), PP. 3359, AAC .9404811.
- Gutstein, E. (2006). **Reading and Writing the World with Mathematics: Toward Pedagogy for Social Justice**. Rutledge, New York.

- Hamburg, P.M. (2009). **Financial mathematical tasks in a middle school mathematics textbook series a content analysis**, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Akron.
- Hensley, G. & Kent, L. (1996). **An Examination of Elementary Mathematics text books problem solving items during the nineties, And possible influences on NCTM standards on such items**. Dissertation Abstract International, 57(12), PP. 5054.
- Hiebert, J. & Wearne, D. (2003). **Developing understanding through problem solving . In H. L. Schoen (Ed.) Teaching mathematics through problem solving (pp. 3- 14). Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.**
- Holmes, P. (2002). **Some lessons to be learnt from curriculum developments in statistics. Paper presented at Sixth International Conference on Teaching Statistics**, Cape Town, South Africa.
- Hoyle, C., Morgan, L. & Woodhouse, G. (1999) maximizing energy in the learning of mathematics. Re-thinking the Mathematics Curriculum. **Studies Mathematics Education Series**, 10, 104-117. Falmer Press, London.
- Issitt, J. (2004). Reflections on the study of textbooks. **History of Education**, 33 (6), 683-696.
- Jetton, J. (1991) **Evaluation Problem Solving Mathematics curriculum**, Dissertation Abstract International, 52(10) , 243-259.
- Jiang, Z. (1995), A Brief Comparison of the U .S. A and Chinese Middle School Mathematics programs, **School Science and Mathematics**, 95(4), 187-194.
- Jitendra, A., Griffin, C., Deatline-Buchman, A., Dipipi-Hoy, C., Sczesniak, E., Sokol, N. et al. (2005). Adherence to mathematics professional standards and instructional design criteria for problem –solving in mathematics. **Exceptional Children**, 71(3), 319-337.
- Joyner, J.M., & Bright, G.W. (2001). Implementing and Using Mathematics standards in North Carolina . **School Science and Mathematics** .101(6), 280-285.
- Jumpstart Coalition (2007). **National standards in K -12 personal finance education retrieved on June 29, 2007**, Available on: [Http://www;jumpstart.org/fileuptem/2006General_ReleaseFinal%202.doc](http://www.jumpstart.org/fileuptem/2006General_ReleaseFinal%202.doc).
- Kerrie, Bowes (2003). **Technology: its place in math standards and getting it there**. Available on: <http://www.math.umd.edu>
- Khasawneh, Amal. (2000). **Geometric thought within school mathematics textbook's in Gordan, mathematics for living, The Mathematics**

- Education Into 21th Center Project, Amman, Gordon.** Available on:
<http://math.unipa.it/jkhasawneh>.
- Kulm, G. & Curtis, D. (2000). **Rating algebra textbooks council of teacher Mathematics, Chicago**, Report professor Texas A & M University
- Latterell, C. M. (2005). **Math wars: A guide for parents and teachers** Westport, CT: Praeger
- Lescaulat, R., & Julia, M. (2002). **Problem solving strategies of eighth – grade accelerated mathematics students**, PhD, Illinois State University, AT 30646330 .
- Li, Yeping (2000). A comparison of problems that follow selected context presentation in America and Chinese. **Journal for Research in Mathematics**, 234-238.
- Long, K.E. (1998). **Statistic in the high school mathematics curriculum : the curriculum preparing students to be quantitatively literate**. Unpublished Dissertation Phd., College of Arts and Sciences of the American University.
- Lubienski, S.T. (2002). Traditional of standards based Mathematics of choices students and parents in one district, **Journal of Curriculum and Supervision**, 19(4), 34-51.
- Martin, W.G., & Berk, D. (2001). The cyclical relationship between research and standards: The case of principles and standards for school. **Mathematics School Science and Mathematics**, 101(6), 328-339.
- McREL (2009). **History of the Standards**. Available on
<http://www.mcrel.org/standards-benchmarks/docs/history.asp>
- Miura, Yuki (1999) **New development of statistical education in the secondary-level education in Japan**, International Statistical Institute, 52nd Session.
- Murray, S. y., & Gal, I. (2002). **Preparing for diversity in statistics literacy: Institutional and educational implications**. En B. Phillips (Ed.), **Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Teaching of Statistics**. Ciudad del Cabo: IASE. CD ROM.
- National Center for Education Statistics (2002). **What does the NAEP mathematics Assessment measure**. Available on:
<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/>
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2007). **Mathematics teaching today :Improving practice, improving student learning**. Reston, VA: Author.
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2006). **Curriculum Focal Points for Prekindergarten through Grade 8 Mathematics**. Reston, VA: Author.

- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2000). **Principles and standards for school mathematics**. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (1991). **Professional standards for teaching mathematics**. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (1989). **Curriculum and evaluation standards for school mathematics**. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- National Council on Economic Education . (2007). **Survey of the states: Economic and personal finance education in our nation's school in 2007** .Retrieved on February 17, 2008, Available on: <http://www.ncee.net/about/survey2007/NCEESurvey2007.pdf>.
- Nicely, R. J.(1999).Higher-order thinking skills in mathematics textbook :A **research summary** .*Education*.21.109-122.
- Niemi, D. (1996). Assessing conceptual understanding in mathematics: Representations, problem solutions, justification and explanation. **Journal of Educational Research** , 89,351-363.
- Nissen ,P. N.(2000). **Textbooks and the national council Of teachers Of Mathematics curriculum standards for geometry**, Dissertation Abstract International. 61 (6), P. 2226-A. Order Number DA9978930.
- Oakes, J. & Saunders, M. (2004). Educational 's most basic tools: Access to textbooks and instructional materials in California's public schools. **Teachers College Record**,106(10),1967-1988.
- Olson.M. &Berk, D. (2001), "Tow mathematics perspectives on standard, interview with judith Roitman and Alferd Manaster. **School Science and Mathematics"**, 101(6), 305-309.
- Omstein& Hankins (1993).**Curriculum: Foundations, Principles, and theory** (2 nd ed.) Allyn and Bacon.
- Ozgun -Koca, S,A (1998) **Information sources for mathematics education** ERIC Digest, ED433190.
- Pape,S.J,& Tchosschanov , M.A.(2001). The role of representation (s) in developing Mathematical understanding. **Theory inPractice**, 40 (2),118.
- Perrin, J. R. (2008). **A study of the beliefs and reported practices of seventh- and eighth grade mathematics teachers in relation to NCTM's vision of school mathematics**. Dissertations Abstracts International, 69(12), 449(A). (UMI No. 3339136).
- Pickreign . J . & Capps, L , (2000). Alignment Of Elementary Geometry Curriculum With Current Standards. **School Science and Mathematics**, 100 (5), 243.250.

- Polaki, M. V. (2006). Looking at the mathematical curriculum and mathematics Textbooks to identify statistical concepts that Lesotho **high school students experience**. ICOTS- 7, Pp1 -4.
- Polaki, M. V. (2005). **Bosotho first year university students ability to critique statistical claims made in newspaper reports. Proceedings of the 1st Afirca Regional Congress of the International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI)**, University of Witswatersrand, South Africa.
- Polaki, M. V. (2002). Using instruction to identify key features of Basotho elementary students' growth in probabilistic thinking. **Mathematical Thinking and Learning**, 4(4), 285-313.
- Price, Jack. (1995). **News Bulletin**, September, p p(3).
- Pugalee, D. K. (2005). **Writing to develop mathematical understanding**. Norwood, MA: Christopher- Gordon.
- Reys, B., & Lappan, G. (2007). **Consensus or confusion? The math curriculum in state-level standards**. Phi Delta Kappan, 88, 676–680.
- Rey, B. J., & Reys, R. E. (2006). **The development and publication of elementary mathematics textbooks: Let the buyer beware!** Phi. Delta Kappan, 87(5), 377-383.
- Reys, B. J., Reys, R.E., & Chavez –Lopez , O. (2004). Why mathematics textbooks matter. **Educational Leadership** , 61(5), 61-66.
- Schild, Milo (2006) .Statistical literacy survey results: Reading graphs and tables of Rates and percentages, ICOTS6.
- Schoenfeld, A. (2001). **Mathematics education in the twentieth century . In L. Corno (Ed), Education across a century: The centennial volume** (p. 239- 278). Chicago, IL: Chicago University Press.
- Schultz, J.E. (2002, October). **Mathematics education in rural communities in light of current trends in mathematics education . Retrieved October 15, 2010** Available on: http://www.acclaim-math.org/docs/working_papers/WP_01_Schultz.pdf
- Seeley, C.L. (2003). **Mathematics textbook adoption in the United State. In G.M.A. Stanic & J. Kilpatrick (Eds.), A history of school mathematics ,(p.957-988)**. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- Shaughnessy, J. M. (2007). **Research on statistics learning and reasoning. In F. K. Lester, Jr. (Ed.), Second handbook of research on mathematics teaching and learning (pp. 957–1009)**. Reston, VA:
- Siepk. Amy . (2000) **Mathematical connections in pre- standards and Post- standards textbooks**. MA, Christopher Newport University, Dissertation Abstract International, 38(4), p.837, AAC1398500.y.

- Sorto, M.A., (2011). Data analysis and statistics in middle grade: an analysis of content standards, **School Science and mathematics**, 111(3), 118-125.
- Stephanie, Z. & Smith, R. (2002): **The changing curriculum , what the NCTM Standards look like in one classroom , Educational Leadership**, EBSCO Publishing
- Straf, M.L., (2003). Statistics: The next Generation, **Journal of the American Statistical Association**, 98, 1-6 .
- Tate, W.F. (1994). Mathematics standards and urban education: Is this the road to recovery? **Educational Forum**, 58(4), 380-390.
- Tarr, J., Chavez, O., Reys, R., & Reys, B. (2006). From the written to the enacted curricula: The intermediary role of middle school mathematics teachers in shaping students' opportunity to learn. **School Science & Mathematics**, 106(4), 191-201.
- Tarr, J. E., & Shaughnessy, J. M. (2007). **Data and chance. Results from the 2003 National Assessment of Educational Progress**. Reston, VA: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.
- Taylor, P.M. (2002). Implementing standards: keys to establishing positive professional inertia preserves mathematics teachers. **School Science and Mathematics**, 102 (3), 27 (2-24) .
- Thompson, C. L., & Zeuli, J. S. (1999). **The frame and the tapestry: Standards- based reform and professional development**. In L. Darling-Hammond & G. Sykes (Eds.), **Teaching as the learning profession: Handbook of policy and practice** (pp. 341-375). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- TIMSS (2004): **TIMSS 2003 International Mathematics Report**, by :Ina V.S mullis, IEA.
- Tyson, H. (1998). **The life and times of a pair of standards: Estimation and mental calculation**. Washington, DC: Council for Basic Education. ED 430274.
- Vermeer, Harriet J., Boekaerts, Monique, & Gerard, Seegers (2000). Motivational and Gender Differences: sixth Grade Students' Mathematical Problem solving Behavior. **Journal of Educational psychology**, 92(2), 300-313.
- Watson, J.N. (1998). Professional Development for Teachers of Probability and Statistics: Into an Era of Technology. **International Statistical Review**, 3, 271-289.
- Watson, J.M. & Moritz, J.B. (2000). Development of understanding of sampling for statistical literacy. **Journal of Mathematics Behavior**, 19, 109-136.

- Westberry, R.(2000). **The perceived use of Mathematics in selected high demand occupation, Aligned with the National Council of Teacher of mathematics standards.** Dissertation Abstract International .61(4),1282.
- Weichel.M.(2003). A Study of Principals Perceptions of State Standards in Nebraska, **Connections**, 4,21-39.
- Wilson,P.S. (1993). **Research ideas for the classroom high school mathematics (pp. 57-78).** New York: MacMillan Publishing Comapany.
- Wonnacott, T. H. & Wonnacott, R.(1990). **Introductory Statistics.** New York: John Wiley and Sons -- required.
- Zollman, A.,& Mason, E.(1992). The standards' beliefs instrument. (SBI): Teachers' beliefs about the NCTM standards. **School Science and Mathematics**, 92 (7), 359-364.

()

(NCTM,2000)

Data analysis and Probability

ملحق (أ)
النسخة الأصلية من معيار محتوى الإحصاء والاحتمالات (NCTM, 2000)

Data Analysis and Probability STANDARD for Grades

*Instructional programs from
prekindergarten through grade 12
should enable all students to—*

Pre-K–2

Expectations

In prekindergarten through grade 2 all students should—

Formulate questions that can be addressed with data and collect, organize, and display relevant data to answer them

- pose questions and gather data about themselves and their surroundings;
- sort and classify objects according to their attributes and organize data about the objects;
- represent data using concrete objects, pictures, and graphs.

Select and use appropriate statistical methods to analyze data

- describe parts of the data and the set of data as a whole to determine what the data show.

Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data

- discuss events related to students' experiences as likely or unlikely.

Understand and apply basic concepts of probability

Data Analysis and Probability STANDARD for Grades

3–5

*Instructional programs from
prekindergarten through grade 12
should enable all students to—*

Expectations

In grades 3–5 all students should—

Formulate questions that can be addressed with data and collect, organize, and display relevant data to answer them

- design investigations to address a question and consider how data-collection methods affect the nature of the data set;
- collect data using observations, surveys, and experiments;
- represent data using tables and graphs such as line plots, bar graphs, and line graphs;
- recognize the differences in representing categorical and numerical data.

Select and use appropriate statistical methods to analyze data

- describe the shape and important features of a set of data and compare related data sets, with an emphasis on how the data are distributed;
- use measures of center, focusing on the median, and understand what each does and does not indicate about the data set;
- compare different representations of the same data and evaluate how well each representation shows important aspects of the data.

Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data

- propose and justify conclusions and predictions that are based on data and design studies to further investigate the conclusions or predictions.

Understand and apply basic concepts of probability

- describe events as likely or unlikely and discuss the degree of likelihood using such words as *certain*, *equally likely*, and *impossible*;
- predict the probability of outcomes of simple experiments and test the predictions;
- understand that the measure of the likelihood of an event can be represented by a number from 0 to 1.

Data Analysis and Probability STANDARD for Grades

6–8

*Instructional programs from
prekindergarten through grade 12
should enable all students to—*

Expectations

In grades 6–8 all students should—

Formulate questions that can be addressed with data and collect, organize, and display relevant data to answer them

- formulate questions, design studies, and collect data about a characteristic shared by two populations or different characteristics within one population;
- select, create, and use appropriate graphical representations of data, including histograms, box plots, and scatterplots.

Select and use appropriate statistical methods to analyze data

- find, use, and interpret measures of center and spread, including mean and interquartile range;
- discuss and understand the correspondence between data sets and their graphical representations, especially histograms, stem-and-leaf plots, box plots, and scatterplots.

Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data

- use observations about differences between two or more samples to make conjectures about the populations from which the samples were taken;
- make conjectures about possible relationships between two characteristics of a sample on the basis of scatterplots of the data and approximate lines of fit;
- use conjectures to formulate new questions and plan new studies to answer them.

Understand and apply basic concepts of probability

- understand and use appropriate terminology to describe complementary and mutually exclusive events;
- use proportionality and a basic understanding of probability to make and test conjectures about the results of experiments and simulations;
- compute probabilities for simple compound events, using such methods as organized lists, tree diagrams, and area models.

Data Analysis and Probability

STANDARD for Grades

9–12

Instructional programs from kindergarten through grade 12 should enable all students to—

Expectations

In grades 9–12 all students should—

formulate questions that can be addressed with data and collect, organize, and display relevant data to answer them

- understand the differences among various kinds of studies and which types of inferences can legitimately be drawn from each;
- know the characteristics of well-designed studies, including the role of randomization in surveys and experiments;
- understand the meaning of measurement data and categorical data, of univariate and bivariate data, and of the term variable;
- understand histograms, parallel box plots, and scatterplots and use them to display data;
- compute basic statistics and understand the distinction between a statistic and a parameter.

Select and use appropriate statistical methods to analyze data

- for univariate measurement data, be able to display the distribution, describe its shape, and select and calculate summary statistics;
- for bivariate measurement data, be able to display a scatterplot, describe its shape, and determine regression coefficients, regression equations, and correlation coefficients using technological tools;
- display and discuss bivariate data where at least one variable is categorical;
- recognize how linear transformations of univariate data affect shape, center, and spread;
- identify trends in bivariate data and find functions that model the data or transform the data so that they can be modeled.

Develop and evaluate inferences and predictions that are based on data

- use simulations to explore the variability of sample statistics from a known population and to construct sampling distributions;
- understand how sample statistics reflect the values of population parameters and use sampling distributions as the basis for informal inference;
- evaluate published reports that are based on data by examining the design of the study, the appropriateness of the data analysis, and the validity of conclusions;
- understand how basic statistical techniques are used to monitor process characteristics in the workplace.

Understand and apply basic concepts of probability

- understand the concepts of sample space and probability distribution and construct sample spaces and distributions in simple cases;
- use simulations to construct empirical probability distributions;
- compute and interpret the expected value of random variables in simple cases;
- understand the concepts of conditional probability and independent events;
- understand how to compute the probability of a compound event.

()

(NCTM,2000)

Processes Standards for School Mathematic

ملحق (ب)

النسخة الأصلية من معايير العمليات (NCTM,2000)

Processes Standards for School Mathematic

Connections Standard

Instructional programs from prekindergarten through grade 12 should enable all students to—

- recognize and use connections among mathematical ideas;
- understand how mathematical ideas interconnect and build on one another to produce a coherent whole;
- recognize and apply mathematics in contexts outside of mathematics.

64

Problem Solving Standard

Instructional programs from prekindergarten through grade 12 should enable all students to—

- build new mathematical knowledge through problem solving;
- solve problems that arise in mathematics and in other contexts;
- apply and adapt a variety of appropriate strategies to solve problems;
- monitor and reflect on the process of mathematical problem solving.

Representation Standard

Instructional programs from prekindergarten through grade 12 should enable all students to—

- create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas;
- select, apply, and translate among mathematical representations to solve problems;
- use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.

67

()

..... /

()

NCTM

– 9) (8 – 6) (5 – 3) (2 – K) NCTM

.(12

. (NCTM ,2000)

:

. -
.
-

(%) – (%) – (%)- .
(%) -

.1

NCTM

.(2000)

.2

.3

(2000)NCTM

.4

:

.5

.

. 2009 – 2008

-

-

-

-

(12 – 1)

:

2000 (NCTM)

:

:

–

.

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.

.5

:

–

()

.1

.

.

.2

.

.3

.4

.

.5

.

:

.

.6

：	—	.1
	.	.2
	.	.3
	.	.4
	.	.5
.	.	.6
	.	.7
	.	.8
：	.	.1
：	—	.2
	.	.3
	.	.4
	.()	

					/
					<div> <div>:</div> <div>:()</div> <div>.</div> <div>.</div> <div>..</div> <div>.</div> <div>.</div> </div>
					<div> <div>:</div> </div>

					/
					:
				:	
					:
				:	

					/
					:
					:
					:
					/

--	--	--	--	--	--

:

) (NCTM)

.(

()

:

					: :
					. 1
					:
					.
					.
					.
					.
					.
					.
					.2
					:
					.
					.
					.
					.3
					:
					.

				
				
					.....3
				
					(.....)
				
				

()

—	. .	
—	. .	
—	. .	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
—	.	
/	.	
/	.	
—	.	

(12- 1)

()

2000 NCTM

2000 NCTM

.()

()

:

.()

()

$$\begin{array}{r}
 + \quad) \\
 (\\
 . \\
) \\
 .(\\
) \\
 .(\\
 . \\
 . \\
 . \\
) \\
 - \\
 .(\\
 . \\
 (\quad) \\
 . \\
 (\quad) \\
 .(\quad) \quad (\quad)
 \end{array}$$

()

(12- 1)

()

(NCTM ,2000)

()

()

()

k-2 .2

3-5

6-8

9-12 .

k-2 .2

3-5

6-8 .

9-12

k-2 .3

3-5

6-8 .

9-12

k-2 .4

3-5

6-8

9-12

. .5

k-2

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .6

3-5

6-8

9-12

. .7

k-2

3-5

()

(NCTM ,2000)

()

()

()

6-8

9-12

k-2

.8

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2

.9

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2

.10

3-5

6-8

9-12

()

(NCTM,2000)

()

)

(

k-2 .1

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .2

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .3

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .4

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .5

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .6

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .7

3-5

6-8

9-12

()

)

(

)

(

k-2 .1

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .2

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .3

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .4

3-5

6-8

9-12

k-2 .5

3-5

6-8

()

)

(

)

(

9-12

k-2

.6

3-5

6-8

9-12